WEW YORK MERALD SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1858.

INTERESTING LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Staten Island Rebellion as Viewed

from Various Quarters,

ao. STATE OF AFFAIRS AT QUARANTINE FRI

DAY NIGHT.
THE NEW YORK STATE MILITIA-MEETING OF THE CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH.

CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH.

Very intile occurred at Slaten Island during Friday night. The detachment of the Eighth regiment, Captain Lawrence, succeeded in getting their tents up beforedark, and sentinels were posted around the camp ground during the right. Saturday morning the remaining tents were pitched—about one hundred in all. Workmen were also early to work in erecting a large frame mess house for the use of Mr. Guntavus A. Ratz, the gentleman who is to furnish provisions for the men. Mr. Ratz is making most axionaive arrangements, so as to feed over two bundred men at any one time; his ability as a calerer, it is said, cannot be very easily beaten. The er, it is said, cannot be very easily beaten. The

caterer, it is said, cannot be very easily beaten. The
nen, therefore, will be well provided. The tents are all
stung along the upper end of the camp ground, which
has the appearance of quite a little vilage. The offices are
located at the southern end of the field.
The police were during Saturday making arrangements
to return to the city in the evening, as they had received
word that they would be refleved from further duty by
the Eighth regiment.
Outside of Quarantine all was remarkably quiet during
Priday right, and there is no doubt but that the excitement is about over.

CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH. CASTLETON BOARD OF HEALTH.

The above Board held an adjourned meeting at eight belock on Saturday morning—the President, Richard Christopher, in the chair. After the adoption of the minutes of the previous meetings, the resolution presented at their left meeting respecting the disbanding of the Stapleton aight watch was called up by the chairman.

Justice Deformer stated that if the was the opinion of the Board that no further watch would be needed on the outside of Quarantine, it would then be well to disband the force.

side of Quarantine, it would then be well to disband the force.

Justice Ferent said that as far as the military were conserved it ned nothing to do with Casiloton. It was the duty of the Board to see that the clitizons should be protected. The military were quartered here only to guard the erection of the new buildings. As for an attack upon Quarantine again it was all nonzense; the people had done all they wented, and it was abound to think that they were going to run the matter into the ground, after they had secumplished the end they desired. Governor King, he semarked, and others, were doing all they could out of spate, and manifested a disposition to try and put the county to all the expense they possibly could. As to the Eighth reciment he was gist to see them down, and the ladies of the village would, no doubt, he highly pleased to see the gentlemen. As to Governor King's proclamation, it was not worth a notice even by the Board. However, if it was thought proper by the Board he police should be disbanded, he would favor it. Justice DeForest then offered the following which was adopted.

Resolved. The, as he-Heslith Officer of this Board reports an exchange from jellow fever for the last five days, and as the town is now is a perfect state of tranquality, the special force now employed by this Board be dismissed, there being no further duties for them to per form.

Squire Furan stated that there had been considerable size a same as the continuers of the

whereas it is the custom and practice of the authorities of Quarantine to carry through the town of Castleton the bodies of all persons dying within the Quarantine enclosure from reliow fever and other diseases, which act has caused great few and alarm to the inhabitants of the town; therefore Re-to-to-d, that the council to this Board take immediate steps to probibit and prevents continuance thereof.

Resolved, That hereafter the bodies of persons who have died from yellow fever or other diseases in Quarantine will not be permitted to pass through or buried within the vicinity of the town of Castleton.

The Board then adjourned.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Before deciding to hang all of the citizens of Staten sition which our citizens have occupied for so many long years, or at least to investigate thoroughly the history of the Courantine establishment before accepting as gospel truths the statements which emanate from the Health

When Dr. Thompson came here, nearly four years since, it was supposed that he came as guardian of the of New York city and suburbs, pledged to place an seible barrier between the sick confided to his care ed the neighboring population, and to devote his entire

hepaseble barrier between the sick confided to his care and the neighboring population, and to devote his entire lines to the accomplianment of this purpose. For the executive of this responsible trust he has been lavishly remanerated. No servant in the employ of our government, not even the President of the United States, has received one fourth of the sum which he has annually derived from his office, her can another be found in whom such tailuited power is vested. His term of service is nearly completed, and the question arms in what manner has his daily been performed? The best response to this inquiry is to point to the smoking ruiss within the quaranthe enclosure; to the countless graves on Long listed and Staten island which are tenanted by his victims, and to the numerous unaccupied cottages altuned upon the most beautiful bland in the world.

Although at all itimes and under the best management the Quaranthro Haspital (surrounded by a population of the question) to the regarded otherwise than as prejudicial to the health and interest of the community; still, as promises of its speedy removal were constantly being made, and as the Legislature had decided that this was not the place for it, forbearance and decided that this was not the place for it, forbearance and decided that this was not the place for it, forbearance and increase and the present of the speedy removal were constantly being made, and as the Legislature had decided that this was not the place for it, forbearance and horse stering were precabed and practical to their fallest exist muti albany sont a son in the person of Dr. R. H. Thompson to preside ever the institution. Prior to his advect our citizens had called upon the no operation of the Health Officer during the senators in which yellow fever more in the practical and in a special process of the disease, or at least of confining it with as legitimate precisely a formation, or of the preside and englished how when the institution. Dr. Thompson, on the contrary, has very evidently mis

his political preclivities gave us the brat intimation of the true character of the man is whose bunds was consided the most sourced of trusts.

In 1856 the yellow fever made its appearance on the island, and with the neutri results—vir, the flight of all the transcent residents and the utter constituent of the branch residents and the utter constituent business. Some fifty three cases occurred on our castern shore before it crossed over to long Island, where it travared the entire trans of country between South Brooklyn and Doney Island, approaching deale and descolation in its wake Ibring the person to askep was taken to protect editor shore. The respit which born the divad discouse wore shore. The respit which born the divad discouse wore shore almost within stope's throw of private residences; matricesses, infected bedding and ship furniture were shore almost within expect which the workers in the possum paraded the sireness without interference, and the widest inclindes of the beautine was beating up recruits for some party contest. In the face of the corrageous constitut the cilianse of the infant remained silent and uncompaliting, although they were effectually out of from intercourse with frimms and relatives residing elsewhere, shough every day their property was depreciating in waite, and the passing beave two other reminied them that one of their number was easing to be long home. Still they refrained from any set of violence, heaping, almost against hope, that those in power would not come to their number was come to be long almost against hope, that those in power would not come to their runber was come to be long home. Still they refrained from any set of violence, heaping, almost against hope, that those in power would not come to their runber was come to be long their properties. The ended the eventual summer of 1850—the lakend appoyerished and almost described. It was enring the following winter that prayers and

kind had so influence in heaping ham away; but keep it before the people, sound it in the cars of those who apply to us the term "seepoys," for a huma and these who apply and the seep of the people of the people

to the morror of the schalp.

When John Bunyan, after his conversion, saw one of for the grace of God there goes John Bunyan " However much we may be shocked at the late occurrences at the Quarantine, we who have not been its neighbors can scarcely decide what we should think or do but for the accident of absence. 'Its true the residents of the Quarantine neighborhood are voluntarity so, but it only proves how great must be the charms and advantages o dered it valuable and attractive? It is true that it has given a petty business to a few hucksters and bum

bontmen; but who pretends to my that had the perhouse not been there, it would not have long since
been occupied by all the tarte and elegance that it cruid
have contained—a delightful, healthful and convenient
resort, an oanis where our men of means might dwell and
cur pleasure and air seeking crowd of baser means might
run to bask their few leisure hours stolen from the dusty
death of the city.

Up to a certain period the present site of the Quarantine
was perhaps as proper as bade boiling esisblishments
below Fortieth attrect, or as a powder mill might nave
below fortieth attrect, or as a powder mill might nave
below fortieth attrect, or as a powder mill might nave
below fortieth attrect, or as a powder mill might nave
below in british of the Crystal Palme or Madison square;
but the advance of New York in all directious has crowd
ad her population, her buildings and her business upon the
systlable contiguous country. What was open pasture
before is now metropolis; what was before the gette is
now the sacred tramplug ground of the savereign people.
Where before the leger might be safely tabooed, is need
ed—may, demanded—for the clean and whole. By you
sanswer that the leper has priority of possession. We
would have told a settler, twinty years ago, "to there at
your perit; our laws of protection are not yet established
there of the told at the stole of innervernest has read-

where before the leger might be actely taboecd in needed—nay, demanded—for the clean and whole. Do you shower that the leger has priorily of possession we would have told a cettler, twenty years ago, "to there at your peril; our laws of protection are not yet established there;" but now that the stride of improvement has reach ed and passed beyond, the new comer chuld tearlessify take his position and jurcke the protection of the law, the first is the social cred—the basis and life blood—time first is the social cred—the basis and life blood—time for which capital punishment is meted, but firing a haspital building occupied by the sick is implicing of nervo nanexecution. But the fact that no cone known to have suffered, and that those who were engaged in the work of destruction are also known to have suffered, and that those who were engaged in the work of destruction are also known to have suffered, and that those who were engaged in the work of destruction are also known to have excel for the sick, at least somewhat indigates the inhumanity of the asNone of the innestes of the Quarantine are known to have suffered, and that those who were engaged in the work of the sick as least somewhat indigates the inhumanity of the asNone of the innestes of the Quarantine are known to have been highered except, one supposed to have been short by the blind read of a hospital employs. Had there not been a concerted and careful predefermination to protect homan life, it must certainly have been ascrificed in some instance. The act, then, lacks any grad instance to wannon diarragard of life. How explaids and inexconside there, was a do described on of buildings. Can there be no excess on a shadow of pullintons. Every man who in the a votice in wanting for some relative or, and the pulling for some relative or, and the surface of happen lives in its raid. A few points are supposed to a manage of happen lives in the raid. A few points are pulling to grow the sold of high process in the pulling of the pulling of the pu cant have refrained from any act of votence, belong at most against houg, that those in power word acts of each in these relates hand supports that those in power word acts of each the island improvement and supports and street. It was earlied to prove word acts of the whole most of the whole in the service of the second of the word of the second of

read, let not our authorities become crary and solish-fiere things, gentiemen, will look different hereafter-very soon. Nay, to many the hasty conceils, the threats of vengeance, the passe and pomp and circumstance of war, of army, and navy to, do hastle with a few man who have become desperate and originated with tyramical legislation, corrupt and wicked commissioners and selfish, unfecting officials, and who have stood revive a vay moment to surrender and confess these things, I say. do now look like a continuation of afficial ignorance, vaporing and imbecility.

The offenders have not burt you if you do not percert matters—their asts will result in good. Leave thom to the law and make the best of the matter—nothing axtenuvies nor set down aught in malice. Dispand your troops, Mr. Governor, from the infected district and all no more bearths with desolation, no more hearts with terror. Build not again the quarantine, Mr. Mayor, to punish States Island, lest you build up the warst enemy of the oily, whose chief parent you are and which you have swore to protect.

Forbid it, we Board of Health, to save our citizen seldlers.

Build not again the Quarantine, Mr. Mayor, to punish Staten Island, lest you build up the warst enemy of the city, whose chief parent you are and which you have sworn to protect.

Forbid it, ye Board of Health, to save our citizen soldiers and police from unnecessary exposure to our oaly terrible peatlence; or be at once consistent, and declare the Quarantine and Stapleton an infected port. For if one case existing there should have occurred in any Southern port, every vessel and pusseager would be subjected to the rigors of the quarantine law. Forbid it, fentiemen of the Enigration Commission, for your funds will not permit any more expectiture for temporary hospitals, and hasks are cheaper. There is need of but little room for yellow fever—forty or fifty beds jat most—and it is a good time to stopt he inhuman exposure of emigrants, by hudding them what yellow fever victims. The inhumanity of the mob is mercy to this, and should their act result in the building of a separate hospital for yellow fever, it will save more lives than have been exposed; and had it been done ere you had made this a promiscuous receptacle for simple and pecificial diseases, many a life had been soured that now lies at your door. Forbid it, Mr. Health Officer, that you may not be harrassed with fears of the escape of "yellow jack." or "yellow boys" over your walls and docks; its not the Quarantine be rebuilt, but advocate the immediate adoption of hulks for patients, as you have for cargoes, that you may be at peace, and have opportunity to look after the lighters and smekers who are fleecing our merchanis and frightening them afar off.

And you, Mr. Health Commissioners, that you may have for cargoes, that you may be at peace, and have opportunity to look after the lighters and smekers who are fleecing our merchanise and frightening them afar off.

And you, Mr. Health Commissioners, that you may not be able to reach all our papers, to "fright the isle from its propriety," and scare away poor foolish traders from the country, who dont

"A SHORT MODE OF SETTLING THE QUARANTINE

Under this caption you advocate the policy and right of the United States to take possession of Sandy Hook, on due remuneration, and to establish a Guarantice there

This view is materially strengthened by the fact that the United States now own and possess not only the soil, but the exclusive jurisdiction in the necessary territory.
The title never passed out of the United States. Jurisdiction was all that New Jersey could claim, and that she ceded to the United States by the following act (see pamphlet laws N. J., 1844 and 1846, p. 124):-

pamphlet laws N. J., 1844 and 1846, p. 124):—
AN ACT TO VEST IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA JUNISDICTION OVER SAMP HOOK.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that the jurisdiction is and over all that portion of Sandy Hook, in the county of Monmouth, owned by the United States, lying north of an east and west line through the mouth of Young's treek at low water, and extending across the island or cape of Sandy Hook from shore to shore, and bounded on all other sides by the sea and Sandy Hook bay, be and the same is hereby ceded to the said United States for military purposes, and the said United States shall be applied to the military or public purposes of said United States, and no longer.

The second section provides that the cession shall not prevent the operation of the public laws.

The third section exempts the land so ceded to the United States from axation.

The United States are now fortifying the ceded terri.

The United States are now fortifying the coded terri tory, so that their possession and jurisdiction are absolute.

The objects of this comion are legally determined by its

latter clause, "military or public purposes," shewing that any public purpose other than military was the design of the grant.

It therefore only remains to be determined whether a quarantine power is vested in the United States and is a "public purpose."

By the 3d art of see. 8 of the Countitation, Congress has power "to regulate commerce with fireign mations and among the several States." Every incident necessary to the perfect exercise of this or any power of the United States is also vested in Congress. That a quarantice is a necessary incident to—may, a very material part of—the actual regulation of commerce, is self-evident. Way, then, has not Congress power over this veret question? It is also a matter of contest and difficulty between adjacent States, whose commerce flows through a commerce these through a commence on analogous principles, Congress has the necessary jurisdiction, even independent of its direct power over it as an incident to foreign commerce.

trance. On analogous principles, Congress has the accessary jurisdiction, even independent of its direct power over it as an incident to foreign exempere.

That quarantine is also a "public purpose" is equally evident.

Thus, every consideration seems to point to this as the proper solution of this important question. This, posession, and excusive jurisdiction in the proper locality—power, expedency and protection of the great revenue flowing from this commerce, render it not only the policy, but the duty of the United States, to step in and taxe the matter into their own hands.

The very fact of the late firing of the buildings furnishes an additional ground for Congressional interference, and a still further one is found in the collisions between the State and federal authorities, growing out of the present quarantine, such as the case of the Persta, and the protect case of the federal and the Health officers.

All should usite to prose the matter on the United States. The common effort would materially allay the present exchanges. The continue first would materially allay the present exchanges. The continue first would materially allay the present exchanges. The continue first would materially allay the present exchanges would haven while also could to make the best possible to rus for herealt.

Should the United States assume the quarantine, the process of the present valuable grounds would make a magnificent fund for emigration and other public purposes.

New York, Sept. 6, 1888.

New York, Sept. 6, 1868.

HISTS ON TRLLOW PEVER AND SMALLPOX.

The burning of the Quarantine buildings induces me address the following remarks to you, that you may pullish them or make such use of them as you may deen proper. If your esteemed paper, which exerts such a great influence on the public mind, advocated the abolish great influence on the public mind, advocated the abulishment of Quarantine, you would contribute much to obtain that object, liberating a free people of this relic of ancient suppressition and ignorance. If the Allantic cable about the protonged to Cuba, the Quarantine officials would, probably, attempt to put the telegraph also up quarantine for it is known that disease may be communicated through magnetism, and that galvanic currents may be mane to carry with them the effects and even taxtes of certain mencicines. As long as poly-ichans are permitted to charge \$100 to every fever patient, as they do in New Urleans, they will always manage to get up a rever pance, and in order to fill their pookets they will pronounce every diseases, and companied with lever to be yellow fever, by doing which a good many persons are kuled. Even in the resignitive fover cares, it is generally the fault of the doctor if the patient succumbs. Heades, paulos generally create the very disease timid and creditous people are atread of. It is not to be wondered at if quarantice establishments are continued in Europe, but it is aimost incredible that the free, tractical and go about of the continuence and enterprise to be burdened and night of by such a missance, which is only a specialization of the Cunted States about study a specialization will suffer their commerce and enterprise to be burdened and night of by such a missance, which is only a specialization will accome their purpose, and are extently assesses, because they never arrest the course of disease. Choices never has been stopped by those expensive and annoying establishments, and whenever that long to acrest the course of disease. Choices never has been stopped by those expensive and annoying establishments, and whenever the long the proposal power of the course of disease. Choices never has been stopped by those expensive and annoying establishments, and whenever the first of the power of the course, and of the part of the course, and of the part of the part of the cour ment of Quarastine, you would contribute much to obtain that object, liberating a free people of this relic of accion COUNTER PROCLAMATION OF THE STATES ISLANDERS

to the respon or ten merals. As your paper has been disposed to show fair play tors, you may not deem it improper to publish their pro-clamation, which I send you for that purpose. SERIES

A PROCLEMATOR BY SHE PROFES OF TOMPRISPIELS AND VICINITY.

The "deliberate and wanton" continuance of the large.

retto, or pest house, at what is called the "Quaranthe station in the county of Richmond," in the milst of a populous fown, "the property" or citizons who own it, the "cruel and tahuman" introduction in said town to the said pest house, from infected ships and districts, of persons of various climes, of both sexes and of all conditions, sick and dying with yellow fever and of other noisome and infectious classes, to the imminent period our lives, the consequent depreciation of our property, the depopulation of our town, the impairment of the ordinary enjoyments of life, subversive as it is of the common rights and privileges of every citizen who is antitled to be protected from such and the like nulsances and annoyances; the "general concurrence in and approval" of this state of things by those who claim to rule over us, who by petition and remembers are been from time to time been implered to exercise their powers in the premises to abate this alarming nulsance—to slay the hideous dragon—and thus ayed the lurking and insidious pestitence; the "undinguised and determined manner" in which this "outrage" is encouraged and upheld by our rulers, evincing a "total diaregard and contemps" for the rights of numanity "and all their obligations" and duties as governors, legislators and "men," whereby the powers entrusted our rulers, for the want and neglect of proper action, have "retureed to us, the poople, for their exercises" processing, in our "judgment," a case which, "standing alone in its enormity" and inhumanity, appeale directly to our duty, to see that our "lives, liberty and happiness" are secured to -us, which, by the means above stated, have been "contemptrously and barbarously defled and trodden under foot."

Now, therefore, we the people aforesaid, do hereby proclaim and make known that the aforesaid pest house and

temptionally and barbarously defled and trodden under foot."

Now, therefore, we the people aforesaid, do hereby proclaim and make known that the aforesaid pest house and
lazaretto at the said Quarantine be and the same is hereby
abated and to be kept abated, and that in virtue of the
law is such cases made and provided, and in the name
and on behalf of humanity, the lesser of she two evils is
to be chosen; that demolition and confugration—which
may destroy property, but which is their nature purity—
are to be preferred to "the pestilence that walkedn at
needed," which destroys both life and happiness.

Given at Tompkinsville, this 10th day of September,
1858, at the hour of the rising of the sus, and in the first
year of the Submarine Oceanic Telegraph.

VOX POPULL

MARINER'S HARBOR, Staten Island, Sept. 7, 1858.
"The gods help those who help themselves." so said then the people must appeal to the highest law of naturein all times, in all countries. We exist a living memorial of its trathfulness. The history of other days in our own of its truthfulness. The history of other days in our own land points out a prototype of just such outrages as some milk and water doughfaces consider have been lately committed here. Our forefathers used highhanded measures to escape a thraidom where their property and social privileges were jsopardized. Who thinks of blaming them for the cestruction of tea in Basicon harbor ?—for the destruction of stamps, and of the private property of those royalists who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people?

the cestruction of tea in Baston narbor?—In the destruction of stamps, and of the private property of those royalists who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the people?

Were the rights of kings divine, the wrath of heaven would have been considered fooluarity; they themselves would have been considered fooluarity; they themselves would have been considered fooluarity; they themselves would have been wretched fugilives from persuing vengence. But the ultimate results gave a character to the deeds and made herees of the actors.

In these days it seems to be expected by some that greater evils should have been quietly endured; that a mighty peat house should exist in the midst of a highly populous community; that even when infectious exists flous had contaminated the air, rendering it destructive to life and health, and that even when a few outside of this learnette might prove the wretched victims of its baleful emenations, still the people must not get excited. They should look coelly on while the work of destruction continued. If the destroyer desecrated the family circle, he must be permitted to drag his positiental feet in search of fresh victims. Could a reasonable man imagine that such a state of things would continue to saint with inpunity in the midst of an intelligent people? Pelitions were unavailing, supplications disregarded, and remonstrances seemed at 'its said that beyond a certain point endurance ceases to be a virtue. This people had reached a rime to their own households, a crime to their posterity. The people so long corruptity. Chompsoniat principles were discarded and a purification by free took place. I rejoke that the whitened sepulchres no longer exist on our shores. I would have been the general field the winder of the vertice that would have been ended to have been of the Western Allation-keep herself free from every corruption that would mar her beauty or weaken be prosperity. While I breathe my native air I would have have the prosperity and outered as our expanse. I would have the

THAT IRON BOOW AGAIN.

Having read in your paper recently the statements made at the meeting of the Board of Health, I beg the use of your columns to review the same, as well as some in the papers about a week since in respect to the burnin of infected bedding, clothes, &c., in the "gros scow, have given the impression to many residents of New York, who are not familiar with States Island locali-ties, that this operation of burning did not take place near enough to any habitable part of the

York, who are not familiar with States Island localities, that this operation of burning did not take place near enough to any habitable part of the Island to be dangerous to life or health. A careful reperual, however, with a consultation of the map of States is land, will show that these decuments only deap that the show is ever moored on the New Sciption shore, or that the burning ever takes place out of Quarantino limits. But what are these "Quarantine limits." Just the whole water front from Tomptim ville to Ciliton—the most day after these suffavius appeared I wont do we to the Island in the five o'clock boat, and, as it rounded in the the Quarantine landing, it passed within one hundred yards of the scow, in which some infected staff was then being burned—the scow being moured opposite the shore, just below Quarantine, not a pistol shot from the showes or the shore road. It is a fact notorious to those familiar with yellow fever that burning is not a disjectant; on the contrary, the smole of the burning studies of wind from the eastward would have spread the poisson over the whole shore. It was the outcon formerly to the up this infected stuff in canvase, weight it with shot or stoney, and then slat it in the bay. This was better than the present system, sitting there was danger of the weights becoming disagraged and the shoff hading to the rurface. Are you surprised, "law and order" lovers of New York, who have not this scow "under your own eyes and mose," that the inhabitants of States Island do not love the man who invented and introduced this "patent positioned disceminators"

Again, Mr. Miller said, "This not the merchants, but the people of States Island who make the outers of extertion." This is not true, in the first place, and if some merchante, when the more than more than doubled, but an ingenious system of extent positions of sites Islands who only are the facts of those as a single washing of extention of States Islands who make the outers of some inclusive monopoly of the lighterage was thr

TO THE SINTER OF THE HERALD.

The Communities must said will be removed; and would suggest to the Commissioners, if they are caps ble of receiving any suggestion, that until a soutable loss ble of receiving any augmention, that until a smitchle loca-tion is found for a permanent quarantine, that heapital ships be anchored in the lower bay, for the protection and treatment of all infections discases arriving in vessels from foreign ports, and that they adopt nectect and strin-gent rules of communication with the city, that there be not the shadow of a chance of deoper; and lot their soliton be immediate, that the thoughtleamer may be renaired, by removing the infected from Ward's Island and States Island. The people have appointed and are now paying them for just such services, and have grauned them full power in the premises; let them, therefore, at least com-mence their work. Mr. Editor, it is were possible to take the vote as the the removal of Quarantine to morrow, in the counties of New York, Kings and Richmond, there would be but a corporal's guard against removal. Politicians take notice.

IS RICHMOND COUNTY RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUTCH.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1858.
I have understood, on good authority, that the State of New York exercises supreme supervision over the Quarantine grounds, and that by statute Richmond county could have no control over it whatever; that no process issued from a county court could be served within the ecclosure; that the property was exempt from county down in fact, that Richmond county had no more to do with the Quarantine grounds than the city of New York has with Governor's laland, statough in both cases it would not first appear that either county had territorial jurisdiction if this is no. New, can Richmond county be made responsible for the damage done at the late conflagration, more particularly as the Richmond county frequent for the grounds to the Richmond county frequent for the grounds to the Richmond county frequent bely determination to make Richmond county responsible for the expense of their military occupation and Motropolitin police, turtle steaks, &c. G. L. O. postor Thompson and Fire Staten Islanders.

DOCTOR THOMPSON AND THE STATEN ISLANDERS.
TO THE ENGINE OF THE HURALD.
The Health Officer disdains the aid of his friends. In his late publication be avowe his acts, and insists upon his rights. Onem Deut tuit perdere, printenters dementat. meeting of citizens at New Brighton, but he says that he

directed that they abould change their clothes and return to the Quarantine the same evening. Pray, Doctor, when a vessel arrives from the Hayana with a single doubtful case of sickness on board, and you confine the passengers for several days for observation, do you allow them to change their clothes and go to the city? Why not? In it not because all their clothes must have been subjected to the infection of the versel? Were not all the clothes of your sevedores subjected to the resking disease and infection of your pest house? Do you know, Doctor, that for every death growing out of your gross negligence you are liable to an amount not exceeding \$6.000, and that for every case of nickness so produced you can be held responsible to any amount a jury may find? But, Doctor, although Staten Islanders may be given to real estate speculations, they do not speculate in the health or lives of their families. You had better, Doctor, return to your apothecary shop. You are charly out of your element.

A VOICE FROM FORT HAMILTON.

At the earnest solicitation of a number of friends I beg you will permit in your columns a reply to the following paragraph in the "Angual Report of the Physician of the Marine Hospital at Quarantine, for the year 1857," which has for the first time, just now, been brought to my

The popular belief was, and to a certain extent new is, that the yellow fever which appeared on Long Island during the automer of 1856, was carried there by the sgency of the winds; but such a supposition, now that it can be proved that constant intercourse, by night and day, was tolerated by the citizens of Long Island, between its whore and infected vessels under quarantine, cannot well be maintained.

I cannot do otherwise than pronounce the whole of this assertion, as far as the citizens of all this region are concerned, to be totally devoid of truth. No intercourse of any kind with the infected vessels (which were so cruelly, orced upon them, and so unnecessarily near their above-

taken by the authorities of the town to effectually prevent it.

A personal knowledge of a large number of the cares of yellow fever occuring here at that time, and a strict inquiry on my part, into the history of all others, eachle me to positively assert that to no one case can such an origin as is indicated in the "report," be asserbed with any show of sense or truth.

It is much to be regretted that Dr. Bissell should have hazarded such an assertion on a matter of which he had no personal knowledge. He has but repeated the stale falsehoods of the Health (?) Officer, Thompson, who was repeatedly challenged for proofs, (and never could produce them) when he first had the audacity to make this charge against the citizens of Long Island.

As ere this time Dr. Bissell must have had sample proofs of the unreliability of Dr. fhompson's statements, it is to be hoped he will, in his next report, make the correction, in justice to the "citizens of Long Island," whom, he can be assured, locked with almost as much horror upon such a crime as he has charged them with as they now do upon the inhuman one of burning down hospitals and leaving the sick, the dying and the deed without a sheller.

Four Hamilton, L. I., September 9, 1858.

MAYOR TIEMANN "TURKING THE TABLES ON THE

copy of the preclamation issued by him relative to Richmond county, and the burning of the buildings at Quarantine, and the same having been published in all the pub-lic papers in New York, I take this method of informing lie papers in New York, I take this method of informing the people of the State, and to eradicate myself from the charges made in said proclausilion, to state that I never rejused to use my atmost endeavors at all times to obey all orders served upon me relative to threats having been made to destroy the property of the State, but, on the contrary, summoned the and of the Seventy-third Regiment (in Richmond county) to protect the property at Seguin's Point, in 1867, which summons was instably obeyed; that I had not been served with any notice that threats had been made relative to the interburbing and destruction of the State property until the might of the 2d of September, between 10 and 11 o'clock, and then at a distance of some seven or eight miles from said quarantine ground; and while the destruction was going on, and it was then impossible to summon to my aid at that time of night the force of the county. I have not received any other police relative to said burning of Cuvantine, and have never refused or reglected to do my duty relative to such matters whenever notified or called upon.

ARRAHAM LOCKMAN, Sheriff of Richmond county.

FLOATING HOSPITALS AGAIN SUGGESTED.

the recent Quarantine affairs, to make the following ob-

finence, or had a right to influence the claudestine re-

moval of an undestrable nutsance in their misst the incoming of an undestrable nutsance in their misst it is not my province to decise, and I do not intend to deal with it, but to recentruct the focus of pestilence on its former site would certainly be as nuwice as it would be unprofitable, unwise, because it is at all times disagrams to from a disagrams to the missensions—unprofitable, because, should no similar entrage occur again, the bealth of the island and of the city itself would be imminently threatened.

Another locality for the purpose, unless it be an untababled teland, presents the same difficulties. What can conciliate all, and best answer the exigencies of the case! Why, obviously a floating peoples!

A floating hospital uniter all the destilerate possible. It can be constancted of any magnitude required, with all appartenances destrable. It can be positive with all itines in a position such as to prevent its missratic emanations from infecting the neighborhood. The ambient sir in a flasting contribute towards the re-establishment of the patients; the bedding and clothing can be daily arred; the dead announced in distinction be seen, and the not spread too distoned and happens when buried on shore—it anort, a it aling hospital sail evidently embodies at that is desirable. Let public competition plan the work, and this country will have taugut the world one known, and this country will have taugut the world one known, and this country will have taugut the world one known more.

NEW JERSEY AND QUARANTINE. AN ACT FOR THE BETTER PROTECTION OF THE COUNTIES OF MONHOUTH AND MIDDLESEX FROM CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, LIKELY TO BE ENGENDERED BY

officer or officers applying for the same, stating that another tree has been rendered, and the number or days employed in said service.

4. And be it concled, That this act shall take effect

Approved March 20, 1887.

in spite of all remeastrance) was ever held by any inhabit ant of this place; no intercourse between the vessels and hese shores ever, occurred to the knowledge of any persons residing here—none is known to have even been attempted, and least there might, ample measures were taken by the authorities of the town to effectually present it.

MAYOR TIRMANN "TURNING THE TABLES ON THE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. The method proposed to effect this object appears very much like an attempt to thwart the action of the Lagista ture, and it confirms fully the opinion entertained by many, that the Commissioners of Emigration have always set themseives up in opposition to the express intent of the law. So long ago as the year 1849, the Legislature enacted themselves up in opposition to the express ment of the law. So long ago as the year 1849, the Legislature enacted that all infected vessels should be anchored in the lower Bay, and that negotiations should be immediately commenced for the purchase of Sandy Hook. Ine general government consented to the sale of that locality. It was then decided, size by legislative enactment, that a commission abould be appointed to regotiate with New Jersey for the surrender of jurisdiction which she claimed. The Commissioners of Emigration were appointed such commission, and we have yet to learn how they fulfilled their trust. In 1856 the Legislature again decrees that it was expedient that the Coarantine should be speedily removed. Three commissioners were appointed to effect that removal and fifty thousand dollars appropriated by the State as an exprest of the sincerity of its intention. Now, Mayor Temsun proposes to borrow \$300,000 "to tara the tables on the mob." but in reality to multiff the action of the Legislature of the State of New York. The Mayor doubtless has had some experience in political "table turning," but I very much doubt. If the people will sub mit to this "experiment." He threatens to carry us back "twenty-years." but his windy prodamations, to say nothing of the remarkable one of Governor King, carry us back in imagination to the days of that renowned batch Governor of New York, who, according to the versalous historian, Deiderick Knickerbocker, fought the Vankees according to the same tactics, and most probably with a tike result.

LETTER FROM THE SHERIFF OF RICUMOND COUNTY.
TO THE ENTOR OF THE REALD
Having received from his Excellency John A. King a

FLOATING HOSPITALS AGAIN SUGGESTED. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Knowing how readily you advocate any uneful engages

AN ACT FOR THE RETTER PHOTECTION OF THE COUNTER OF MONDOUTH AND MIDDLESEX FROM CONTRACTORS DISEASE, LIKELY TO BE REGISTED AND CHIEF PORTS, IN THE WATERS OF REIGH AND CHIEF PORTS, IN THE WATERS OF RARITAN AND RANDY HOUR SAY.

Whereas, at all times, the counters of Monmouth and Middlesex may be exposed to great danger from contagious disease, and the aprend thereof, by the entering of infect of versels from foreign and other ports, bound to New York and chewhere, within the waters substrated in Sandy Within the jurinosofton of this State.

1. Be it enacted, by the cenets and General Assembly of the State of Now Jersey, That whenever hereafter it shall be brought to the notice of the aberds of the canuties of Monmouth or Middlesex, or either of them, that an infected vessel or vessels from any foreign or other port, bound for the city of New York or elsewhere, on board of which any infection may then be, or may have lately been, of which may have come from any port where any infectious disease provain that may catagogs the public health, that then and in such case than to the action of the sterrife or either of them, to whom such no tice as aforeraid has been given, as rome as it is practicable so to do, to order the communing officer or officers of said vessels or vessels, to remove the same tear in the waters lying within the jurisdiction of this State, and, upon refers to to do, it order the communing officer or officers of said vessels or vessels, and in effecting such removal in the most expeditions manner possible.

2. And be it enacted, That any erection or areations decader made upon the shores of Sandy Hook, for the purpose of a hospital or beginning the said service, as compensation for a term not exceeding six months, or both; and said arcetton or exceeding six months, or both; and said arcetton or resoltions shall be considered a public miliance, and the facility of Monmouth is hereby required to abute the mid univance, as such, calling to his sasistance so man or persons an elegand in the erection, or

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH SUSPECTED BURGLARS or These Shor.—Between one and two e'clock on Saturday morring officers Leish, Kelly and Bessley; of the Ninth precinct police, came across three persons of suspicious appearance, in the vicinity of Bedford and Putnam avenues. A large number of burgiaries have recently been committed in the Ninth ward, and the officers thought proper to accost the men to ascertain their beainess. One of them—the tailest—stated that they lived on Crew Hill. Officer Kelly, who is well acquainted in that locality, knew that the assertion was a faisebood and the suspicions of the officers that they were burgiars, was confirmed, as far as appearances and action gave any indication. The fellows quickened their pace and were pursued by the officers. Officer beates abset the larguest one, whom he supposed to be the leasier, when he drew a revolver and pointing the muzzle at the officer's beat-threatened to blow his brains out. Officer Beasley having arrested one of the others, seeing the position his companion was placed in, released his prisoner and fellied the one who threatened to shoot Leich, to the ground with his club. While upon the ground he made a desperate attempt to discharge his weapon, but was frustrated by Beasley, not practured one of his arms with his club. The prisoner of fred two shoots in roturn, but without effect. The shot of officer Beasley took effect in the prisoner's left askfe joint, laming him. He got off, however, across some variant lots and was soon lost to sight. The remainirg prisoner, named William Hawley, was taken in charge by officer Kelly and safety conveyed to the station house. Subsequently the three officers want in scancer in the other two and found the injured man hobbing about fully of the remainder of the right. The other man had make good his escape. The liquired man, whose name is James Waldron, was conveyed to the City Healt, and Hawley was cimmuited to the cells to await further examination. A number of burgiarious implements were found in possession of the prisoners, some of waton fitted

fire broke out in the Park House, opposite the City Hall, on Friday right. As the Deputy Superintendent was pasperson running with No. 5 engine threw a wrench at his heap, which barely escaped hitting him. The man could not be detected in the crowd. The Deputy picked up the wrench and placed it among the curiceities in his office. The damage by the fire was slight.

Theatrical, Musical, &c.
ITALIAN OPERA.—Sonora Gassier and Signor Stefani ar
to perform the chief parts in Versite "il frovatore," a
the Academy to morrow night. Miss Phillips and Signor
Gassier and Bernardi are in the cast.

Nibio's Garrier. Mr. Bourcicault's exciting drams, en-titled "Jessie Brown," has been found sufficiently profita-ble to warrant its re-announcement for to morrow. Miss Robertson enotes her favorite character of the heroine, and is well supported.

favorites.

Amonos's Thearms of Aum configures the chief feature of attraction at the Muscum. During the week commenting to-morrow, a number of novel and very pretty scenic views will be added to the exhibition.

Wood's Minstrust have re-arranged their programme for to morrow night, when, smoog the numerous songs to be sing is "Sally Knellar," by Mr. Waloot. Barlosques are shundars. Fon. Horn is to play the Nervous Man, in the "Masked Ball."

THE BEVANTS, as usual, issue a bill that is brimful of noveties and comicalities. Five or six of the songe are announced as new, and the balance are standard favorities with their auditors. The entertainments are to close with "Down in Alabama."

"Down in Alabama."

The Campingus, at 444 Broadway, are determined to maintain the high reputation they have acquired as musicians and delineators of negro character. Matt Peet, the humorist, J. B. Douniker, the charming violinist, Mertt, Sexton, &c., perform to morrow.

Brookeys Atmentation—Signor Blitz and his learned canaries have returned to the above place, where the former will to increase high stability his actonishing powers of magic and ventriloquiam, and his birds will go through their wonderful tricks.

Learness—Mr. Char. Garley is to deliver a leature to

through their wonderful tricks.

LECTURES — Mr. Chas. Gayler is to deliver a lecture tomorrow evening at the Opicese Assembly Rooms, on the
history and progress of French and Spanish missions in
his country. To add to the interest of the lecture, it will
be illustrated by a series of beautiful pictures.

If Boynton, whose illustrated lectures on geology at
Metropolitan Hall created quite an expitement among our
learned and distinguished cilitiens a few years ago, has
been invited to repeat the same course at the Cooper Institute, and will commence so doing next Friday.

COME TLL DISPOSED PERSON OR PERSONS HAVING

THE FIREMEN.

AT A MERTING OF EAST RIVER ENGINE CO. NO. IT.
A held at their engine house on Friday evening, Sept. 10, 1833, the following preamate and resolutions were adopted.—
Whereas, it has pleased the all-wise Buser to remove from our midst due between brother and associate, James Richards; therefore be it.
Resolved, That during the period in which he was a member of this company, our close commention with him enabled into appreciate his con-tant devotion to the interest and welfare of this company, which rendered his name and memory ever dear to us.

is to appreciate an observation of the and of that dispensation fare of this company, which rendered his name and memory ever dear to us. Resolved. In consideration of the and of that dispensation stated to all by our heavenly Father, we, the members of the hast fiver Engine Company No. If, how with humble submassion to the decree of Him who besis the hearts of the sufficient, and renders rest to the weary; and we humbly trust that our loss well be his gain, and that our boloved associate has extern d that home where he weary as a rest.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the widow of our deceased bruther and his fatherless chil frem; and we humbly recommend them, so seek consolidation from our heavenly Father, who done hall things for the best; and we bruit that its may visit them in their trials and render comediation to their reflected hearts.

In the New York Lander and Sunday Heraid, and a copy its memitted to the family of the deceased.

THOS. KIP. THOS. MCCARTY, JOHN DUNGBUR

NEW TORK HOSE COMPANY NO. 5 - AYA REGULAR In montally meeting of the company, held at the earrisgs boars on headest evening. Sept. 6, the following resolutions were usual monstage appears.

Errolved, That we tender our theore thanks to Niagara Engine Company No. 4, for their valuable encourt to and from the line of march on the evening of the parade of the New Tork *ice Department.

Resolved, That our thinks are hereby tendered to Measura, Remingon A.Co. and Murray at weeks for their liberal supplies and co-operation on the above consign.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the N. Y. Lender and Suncay Hersild, and a copy presented to each of the above parties.

Francis W. RAYMOND, Foreman.

Henry K. Wattz, Scoretary.

CORPORATION NOTICE, THE COMMITTER ON PIRE
Objectment of the Board of Aldermen will meet on Monday, the 13th itsel, at 2 o'clock P M. In soom No. 8 City Hall,
to 1 be into e-madde-side, all rollylens referred to them. Parties interested are requested to appear.
THOMAS W. ADAMS,
SICHAEL YUMSY.
JOHN LYNES,
Fire Dop.

CORPORATION NOTICE -THE COMMITTER ON AS

I respectively to the Beard of Alderman will mast on Mon-day, hept 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Depoty Tax Com-miss.cour a collect R (Lambers street, to consider the follow-ing assessment lists, viz :— Filling sunkers lots to fleronty ninth street, Second and Third avenues.

Regulating, grading and paving Jackson square, foot of Jackson street. og had Sagging 77 and 79 Canal street. In Forty seventh street, between Fifth and Seventh

Sever in Forty seventh arrest, between File and severase is wer in Wooster street, from Houston to Bloocker streets, fewer in theriff street from Houston.

Receiving basis and entert at southeast corner of Attornay and Bennitz atreets.

Farmer interested are isvited to aftend.

THOM, Mc.PERLUN.

GRO. STARR.

COMMITTEE.

CORPORATION ROTICE, THE COMMITTEE ON Lands and Places of the Board of Aldermen, to whose was referred a communication from the Street Commission of the William was communication from the Street Commission will as ward of culture for eventing from rating around Passer, but source, will be seen to thousand the street of the street of the street of the street of the shows matter are remarked to be revent at the above hour and places.

THOMAS W. ADAMS, Committee on E. A. BERD.

E. A. REED.

Consider the COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF THE HOARD of Connections will meet in the City Library, ram No. 12 City Halt on Monday, 13th Inst., at 2 P. M. Farties having claims before the committee, are notified that their papers will not be considered unless groperly attested to.

P. CRAWPORD.

J. M. CROSS.

Finance.

THE MILITARY.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MONTGOMERY TEOOP, COM-pany A are requirement to attend the funeral of their bro-ther member, Mohnel, Monelly, from his size residence, IT West Twenty within street, this day (Sunday) at 2 o'clock, without for the Institution. A TOUNG MAN, FROM THE SOUTH, OF LIMITED and and and good address, wholes to form the socialistance of some the young lady, with a view to insylment, she must be much looking and entertaining. Address, confidently, N. O., Fernal office.

THE CARRON PAIFT-FOR BRAUTY OF APPEAR and, will speak for least. We are prepared to demonstrate its superior durability over all other pains to market as a protection upon exposed surpose, unequalled for ships, iron work, roofing, &c. M. WURTS & OU., 18; Water at.

POLITICAL.